

It Now

other season does the human system so well as now. The invigorized condition and the weakening effects of the long, cold winter, and that tired feeling, all spring medicines absolutely necessary.

Asparagilla is peculiarly adapted for this, and increases in popularity every year.

Asparagilla is the cheapest medicine I

J. E. RIGG, Belleville, Ill.

**The Spring Medicine**

For spring for years I have made it a practice to drink five bottles of Hoad's Sarsaparilla, as now. The invigorized condition and the weakening effects of the long, cold winter, and that tired feeling, all spring medicines absolutely necessary.

President T. C. W. Lawrence, Editor, Agricultural Epitomist, Indianapolis, Ind.

"Sarsaparilla cured me of bad poison,

its mode appears, overcomes headache and

soothes the heart. I am able to work again."

W. A. Churchill, Lowell, Mass.

Be sure to get Hoad's sarsaparilla.

**Sarsaparilla**

All druggists, \$1.60 per fl. oz. Prepared only

HOAD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

# THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XXI.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 11, 1889.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

## MONTANA'S VOTE

EEENEWS DEMOCRATIC HOPE OF CARRYING THE STATE \*

## IN THE ELECTIONS THIS FALL.

Which Event Russell Harrison Would Not Become a Senator—A Plan to Elect Postmasters.

WATERSHED, April 10.—[Special.]—The fact that Montana went democratic yesterday, has revived a proposition that was talked of at the close of the last session of congress. It is for the eastern democrats to join hands with their western brethren, and try to carry some of the four new states which will elect members of the house this fall, and also choose the legislatures which will elect eight new senators. Montana and Washington are naturally democratic. If earnest work is done there, it is more than probable that the republicans, who expect the new states to materially increase their majority in the house and senate, will be defeated. If the democrats who are here have any influence with their party organization, things will be made hot for the republicans in the new states. An effort to capture the members of the next congress out there is certainly worth making.

THE SELECTION OF POSTMASTERS.—Representative Springer, of Illinois, has number of schemes which will introduce at the opening of the next congress the most interesting, which is a plan by which postmasters will practically be selected by the communities which they serve. Mr. Springer's plan does not provide directly for an election, which would involve a change in the constitution of the United States, but his idea is that an election in the nature of a primary shall be held, which will be regarded as a recommendation of the candidate receiving the highest number of votes, that recommendation to lead to the appointment.

MAHONI IS IN THE FIELD.—Ex-Senator Mahoni has prepared papers in a suit which he intends to enter against Sergeant-at-Arms Canaday, of the senate. The affair promises to be sensational. At any rate, will result in a reorganization of the officers of the senate when that body next meets. Sergeant-at-Arms Canaday and Reading Clerk Johnson, who is, perhaps, the worst reader in two hemispheres, are marked for slaughter.

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MAN OR WOMAN?

That Seems to Be the Question Which is Troubling Hanna Calder.

BELLMERE, Md., April 10.—Hanna Calder, who married Kate Bell last February, was before Judge Walters this morning for a writ of habeas corpus to be issued, which left him after marriage. Kate was sure, and testified that she was willing to live with Hanna, if he proved to be man.

Hanna was then called to the stand and testified that he was man.

The judge said, if he was willing to undergo an examination, which question Hanna would not answer.

Judge Walters then stated that the court could do nothing, and that it was left entirely to Kate as she pleased.

At 5 o'clock Hanna consented to an examination, which was conducted by Dr. J. C. Butler, of Belmar.

After the examination, Dr. Butler made affidavit before Justice Lytle as to Hanna's sex, and agreed to keep it concealed. A few hours later Hanna was in Baltimore, and Dr. Butler returned to her home at Federal Hill. It is, therefore, believed that Hanna is a woman.

THE LADY'S GIFT.

AN UNDERSTANDING REACHED

In Regard to Keeping War Vessels In Samoan Waters.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—It is authoritatively stated at the department of state today that the three treaty powers concerned in Samoan affairs—England, Germany and the United States—have reached an understanding by which terms of which they will not have but one war vessel at Samoa pending the termination of the Berlin conference. The vessel to be sent there by the United States will be the 1,000-ton ship now at Honolulu.

The German corvette, Sophie, now on her way from Zanzibar, will represent Germany's interests while England will doubtless order the "Calliope" to return to Samoa from Sydney, or will replace her if she was materially damaged by the hurricane.

THE DAVIS HIGH LICENSE BILL.

DOVER, Del., April 10.—A bill was introduced this morning by one dissenting member of the Davis high license bill, which has been substituted for the Pickett mixed high license and local option bill, which had been passed for over two months. The Davis bill fixes the license fee at \$20 for cities of 10,000 inhabitants, and \$10 for rural districts. The senate passed \$200 for the dome license. The constitutional convention bill introduced yesterday. It calls for another election.

DIXON Elected as Chase's Successor.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 10.—The joint assembly at noon today the legislature began balloting again for United States senator, and first three ballots 6th, 7th and 8th, and resulted in an election. Another ballot was taken at 10:30 a.m., when the bill was passed by a vote of 31 to 21. The result was that Nathan F. Dixon of Westerly, by the following vote: Dixon, 31; Wetmore, 41; Arnold, 40; total vote 92; necessary to a choice fifty.

The Foreign Mails Superintendent.

WATSON, April 10.—The contest for the position of superintendent of foreign mails in the First National bank now claim that the amount of Cashier Pratt's deficit will not be paid by the bank. The directors of the First National, who are the only ones who have voted, are in agreement with the bank. The president of the First National, Mr. W. T. Ticknor says the total amount is not enough to seriously embarrass the bank and that he feels sure every depositor will be paid in full. The bank examiner is still at work.

## THE REIGN OF LIQUOR.

WHICH HAS OPENED UP IN THE CAPITAL OF MISSISSIPPI.

JACKSON, Miss., April 10.—[Special.]—Jackson has not had a fire today nor a riot, but strangers who did not understand the situation thought this afternoon that Hoad's was to pay. The trouble, or rather the occasion, for there was no trouble, was the opening of the first saloon after the two year's reign of prohibition. It was known that the city authorities would grant license to the Lawrence house, and a crowd gathered in front of the saloon, pressing and squeezing each other in the manner of voters, waiting for the polls to open. All sorts, kinds, and conditions of the city's population were anxiously waiting to

TAKE SUGAR IN THEIR'.

Finally the proprietor telephoned from the city hall:

"It is all right, Peter, let her go."

The doors swung open, and scores of men, who hadn't had a drink on the square, opened and closed board style, for two long, dreary and desolate years, faced the counter and named their pigen "with the alacrity of men who held winning lottery tickets."

THE GOOD NEWS SPREAD.

Like a prairie, on fire, and the thirsty dropped work and speedily beat themselves to the spot where the lager flowed and the red liquor bubbled. The colored people, especially regarded by the police, were on hand to the extent that their cash would allow. Everything is full, but no trouble has ensued to this hour. The only apparent danger was that the saloonkeepers, who have just

PAID \$2,000 LICENSE.

will start gunning for the blind tigers which have, "on the quiet," dispensed the vilest liquors extant since the town has been dry. Four licenses at \$2,000 were granted today, the amount being equally divided between the state and the city.

THE GROWING CROPS.

Condition of Wheat and Other Grain—The Averages.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The crop reporting service of the department of agriculture for April, relates to the condition of winter grain, and of farm animals as they go out of winter quarters. The seeding of wheat was somewhat delayed in the middle states by early autumn rains, and west of Ohio by dry weather in September. The winter was unusually favorable in both sections, with mild and dry weather in the east and a fair supply of moisture in the west. In the south the condition of the soil for seed was generally favorable, and germination was prompt and growth good.

In California, autumn rains were followed by dry weather in the winter, but refreshing showers in March caused the germination of the late sown and a vigorous growth of the early seeded area. There was little winter protection, except for a short time in mid-winter, in the latitude of Sacramento. Consequently, the northern breaths are somewhat brown in color, and patches in wet soils are winter killed; yet the temperature has been so mild, so few sudden extremes, that the present condition is very favorable, plants generally well rooted, and have been growing over a large part of the area through the winter.

The general average is 94, nearly the same as the April condition of the crop of 1886, which was 93. The condition of the 1886 crop and of the previous year's was 92. The April condition of the large crop of 1884 was 95, going up to 98 at harvest. The present condition by principal states is: New York, 97; Ohio, 96; Michigan, 97; Indiana, 94; Illinois, 95; Missouri, 95; Kansas, 96; California, 97; Pennsylvania, 98; Texas, 97; Kentucky, 97.

The condition in the southern states ranges from 90 to 97.

The wheat crop is also in good condition, better than wheat in Missouri, and worse than in the south. The general average is 93.9. The mild weather has been favorable to farm animals, which are generally in a high condition. The general average for horses is 95.4; cattle, 96.5; sheep, 97.4; goats, 95.4; swine, 96.2; and hogs, 97.4.

THE CATTLE MARKET.

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# US BLOOD POISON

of the human family, and  
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I have used Swift's Specific in my practice for some time, and find it to be all that the proprietors claim for it. D. M. McKNIGHT, M.D., Magnolia, Ark.

SSS

I have taken Swift's Specific for secondary Malaria, and derived great benefit. It acts much better than potash or any other remedy that I have ever used. B. F. WINGFIELD, M.D., Richmond, Va.

Sheet on Blood Poison, which we will mail

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Price \$1; six bottles, \$5. Worth \$5 a bottle.

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ATLANTA, GA.

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ATLANTA, GA., APRIL 11, 1889.

## The Plan of the Confederate "Home."

No man in Georgia knows so well the condition of the disabled confederates as Mr. W. H. Harrison, the clerk of the executive department, who is charged with the payment of pensions.

Mr. Harrison in Sunday's Constitution stated that there were not less than one hundred and fifty ex-confederates in the state who needed today the shelter and maintenance of a "home."

From this statement there is no appeal!

It is confirmed in the knowledge of private citizens. It shows a condition of things that should not be permitted one day longer than is absolutely necessary. Hence the movement for a "home." This movement is based on four points:

1. That it should not separate the old soldier from his family, if it be possible to avoid it.

2. That there should be the opportunity for light and engaging work for those who are able to work, and who want employment.

3. That if possible the old idea of a great building into which the old veterans are huddled, should be avoided, and the segregated cottage plan adopted.

4. That the "home" should be built in the love of the people and with voluntary contributions, and then supported and maintained by the state.

On this last point we have a word. The ideal status of a "home" is this: That the people out of their poverty and their love, should build it, and that the state, in its supervising power, should then take and administer it. This status can be reached. The people are building it, and the money flows in daily. The legislature will take it and maintain it. President duBignon and Speaker Clay heartily endorse it. A dozen members have already subscribed, and scores of others will follow. Senator Tapp Massengale, the eloquent and steadfast friend of the soldier, who has already moved in his behalf will be glad to lead the new movement.

The people should build the "home." It is better even than that the state should do so. Every man is better for contributing to this object, and what he gives leaves him richer. If there were no interruption in amending the constitution, it would be two years before the "home" could be begun by the state. Under the popular subscription which honors the state most, the land can be bought and the "home" started in less than sixty days. Then whatever the state can spare from her treasury, and she will give all she can, let it be given to amplifying, enlarging and maintaining the work. There is no reasonable doubt that the state will do it.

Under this plain, common-sense plan to raise \$30,000, organize, and then push it to \$50,000—to cast the "home" on the very best plan, and secure the very best locality; to buy, build and beautify, so adjusting the work that the money raised from the people will practically finish it, then go before the legislature and ask the state to support it, as it does other institutions, and to give what it can afford to its enlargement and improvement. On this plan, we ask further and fuller subscriptions to the Georgia Confederate Home.

We can start the work at once. Delay no longer in caring for our disabled veterans, and we firmly believe, built right here in Georgia, the model soldiers' "home" of America. Let us push the subscription to \$30,000 by Saturday night, and meet on Monday night and organize, send in your name.

## The President's "Southern Policy."

A movement is now on foot to call a national conference of negroes at Washington, with the view of driving President Harrison from the position which he has assumed as regards the matter of recognition of the negroes of the south in the distribution of federal patronage.

The negroes all over the country appear to be indignant at the stand taken by the president, and if he persists in carrying out the policy to which it appears he is committed, the country will be treated to some interesting kicking on the part of the colored contingent of the republican party.

The president has been induced to believe that he can break the democratic solidarity of the south by refusing to put the negro forward as the necessary exponent of republican control in the south. He has made no secret in declaring that, in his opinion, it will be better for the negro to be kept in the background, for a while at least, in order that the experiment of dividing the white vote might be given a fair trial. Thus far no negro has been appointed to any responsible position in the south, and it is probable that the president, being a man of decided views and stubborn determination, will continue on this line that he may satisfy himself as to the feasibility of giving the republican party respectable standing in the south.

President Harrison realizes the fact that if he allows himself to be controlled, in his attitude toward the south, by the precedent established by previous republican administrations, there will be no chance of dividing the white vote in anything like the proportion necessary to give the republicans a foothold in any of the southern states. But he is confronted with one serious difficulty in carrying out his policy, in the claims which the negroes of the south, comprising

almost entirely what there is of the republican party in this section, have on the administration. They are unwilling to be kept in the background, and refuse to accept as true the president's declaration that it will be for their own interest to be relegated to the rear even temporarily. They are endeavoring to shake the president from his position, and have of late become decidedly threatening, and the proposed conference in Washington is for the purpose of making formal protest against such treatment at the hands of a republican administration.

The president is, therefore, between two fires. If he yields to the demand of the negroes he must abandon the hope of establishing a foothold for his party in the south, for under no circumstances, even if there were no other objections, would the white people of the south, as a rule, have anything to do with the party as long as it recognizes the political promotion of the negro as the natural outcome of republican supremacy.

On the other hand, if he refuses to be moved by the protest of the negroes, he will probably incur an antagonism which might entail serious consequences to him in the next national republican convention, the renomination of which he will undoubtedly want. The negro vote is a very important factor in a republican convention, and if united would present very formidable strength. The president, of course, appreciates this, and it may be that the fear of it will induce him to somewhat alter the southern policy which he has unquestionably determined upon as being best for the republican party.

The democratic party of the south, as steady in its purpose as ever, watches with interest the progress of the experiment, satisfied that nothing can break its integrity, and resolutely determines to meet any effort to divide it by tightening the ties that bind the states of the south in political union.

**Justice Matthews's Successor.**  
 Considerable discussion is going on as to what section of the country the president will most likely recognize in his choice of the successor of the late Justice Matthews.

Arguing from the appointments which have already been made, it is claimed by those who say that the selection will be made from the north or west that it is the settled policy of the president not to bestow any of the big gifts of this administration south of Mason and Dixon's line. On the other hand it is suggested that the fact that no prominent southern man has yet been honored by any very high appointment, furnishes a very strong reason why the president may look south for a suitable successor to Justice Matthews.

It was announced in our dispatches from Washington, a few days since, that all the leading Georgia republicans in Washington had united in presenting the name of Judge Emory Speer for that position. We learn also that very strong indorsements, commanding Judge Speer to the president for preference to the supreme court bench, have been sent up from the southern district of Georgia by many of the most prominent members of the bar, both republicans and democrats.

There is probably no southern man having political views in harmony with those of the present administration, who could bring more intellectual power, legal ability and breadth of culture to that high tribunal than Judge Speer. While we, and a majority of our people, differ with the judge in politics, his strong, just and conservative administration of the high office which he now holds, has retained for him the warm personal friendship of the masses, and should he be selected, his elevation to that high tribunal would be a source of great pleasure to his many admirers in Georgia.

**Railroad Transit in Atlanta.**  
 The gentlemen who have bought out the lines of the Atlanta street railroad have taken considerable responsibility on their shoulders. They have not only the responsibility of making the lines self-sustaining and profitable, but they have the additional responsibility, also, of meeting the expectations of the people of the city and of the suburbs.

The needs of the city are all in the direction of rapid transit, and these needs have, in the nature of things, become necessities. They are necessities now, and it is to be hoped that those who have taken charge of our street railway system will look to these necessities and provide for them. Under the old system no improvement was made until it was discovered that it would pay. Under the new system, it is to be hoped that improvements will be made in order to build up custom.

There is nothing that Atlanta needs so much as rapid transit in all parts of the city. There is no investment that will pay better than a systematic effort to meet this demand.

**The Negro in Kansas.**  
 A few years ago, when the negro exodus from the southwest to Kansas was going on, the people of that state welcomed the immigrants, and the newspapers, especially the republican organs, urged the negroes to leave the southwest and pitch their tents in Kansas.

We have never been able to learn definitely the motive that led the negroes of Mississippi and Arkansas to forsake their homes and settle in the bleak climate of Kansas; but the probability is that the movement was a perfectly natural one, so far as the motives of the immigrants were concerned. They were restless and desired a change, and this fact the railroad agents and negro preachers were not slow to take advantage of. It was a very costly movement for both Kansas and the negroes, but it has settled very effectually several serious questions.

The most important result, however, has been to teach the white people of Kansas something about the beauties of negro rule. A great many of the negroes have come in transit, and a great many returned to their homes; but there were enough left in Kansas to give serious trouble, and the trouble has continued to this day. Topeka, the capital city, as well as the largest town of the state, has two thousand negro voters, and the leading republican organ published there has discovered that the negro vote is a nuisance, and it goes so far as to remark that it is a "bane." A "bane" is probably a very bad thing, for the Topeka paper goes on to remark that the negro vote, which is one-fourth of the whole vote, is purchasable, and that it has been pur-

chased by the corrupt municipal administration that is now enjoying power.

It seems that by the aid of this negro vote, which practically holds the balance of power, the city authorities, the city government, has piled up a debt almost as great as the entire assessed value of both real and personal property in the city. The gay republican organ, after reciting these facts, calls on all good citizens to "rise and break down the rule established by the colored vote."

This is precisely what the south did during the reconstruction era, and to this fact it owes its rehabilitation and resurrection. To this fact it owes everything. It "rose and broke down the rule established by the colored vote."

The president is, therefore, between two fires. If he yields to the demand of the negroes he will be kept in the background, and refuse to accept as true the president's declaration that it will be for their own interest to be relegated to the rear even temporarily. They are endeavoring to shake the president from his position, and have of late become decidedly threatening, and the proposed conference in Washington is for the purpose of making formal protest against such treatment at the hands of a republican administration.

It is precisely what the south did during the reconstruction era, and to this fact it owes its rehabilitation and resurrection. To this fact it owes everything. It "rose and broke down the rule established by the colored vote."

They have in New York what they call "psychometrists." If there is anything else you want in New York, just call for it.

The New York Press thinks it is folly to speak of widespread corruption in Rhode Island. Well, it is widespread among the republican managers of that state. It is so widespread that it runs over into some of the surrounding states.

It is said that President Harrison is a little deaf in one ear. This story was probably started by some of the disgruntled officers from the south.

The street car deal has been made, and the question now arises: Are the rapid transit facilities of the city to be improved? This is a question that also concerns West End.

**Editorial Comments.**

**INTERVIEWS WITH ATLANTIANS**  
 Who Continue to Give and Talk for the Home—They'll All Give.

Mr. JOSEPH HIRSH: Why, we are going to build it. I will give some of my time to it if necessary.

Mr. GEORGE M. MCKENZIE, of MCKENZIE & RILEY: I think it is a move everybody should respond to. I will contribute \$10.

Mr. FRANK M. POTTS: I will contribute \$50 and if business is good, I will contribute more.

Mr. CHARLES CONNOLY: We are heart and soul in favor of the home, and will do everything we can for the disabled veterans and will bear our pro rata part of the expense.

We have about \$100 subscribed by the police force, and will try to raise \$200. We have several veterans on the force; they are making efforts and I am making efforts and we expect to raise the two hundred. The home is exactly what we ought to have had long ago.

Mr. JAMES D. COLLINS: Why, we are going to build it, of course.

Mr. JOHN H. JAMES: I think the subscriptions will easily reach \$50,000. There are plenty of rich men to whom it will appeal, and they will give largely. I have seen the time when I would have given a pile to it myself. I desire my name enrolled for \$10, payable according to your announced terms. Yours etc., E. H. UNDERHILL, of Albany, N. Y.

**He Comes All Right Now.**

April 10, 1889.—H. W. Grady—Dear Sir:

In 1861 I essayed to come south, but certain stubborn people with guns in hand prevented.

An Atlanta lady shrewdly observes that I did not come then in the right spirit. I think I have now come with "favorable intentions and hope to make my home here, therefore I desire my name enrolled for \$10, payable

according to your announced terms. Yours etc., C. H. HOWARD, Jr.

**Let the Young Men Be Heard.**

Atlanta, Ga., April 9.—Editors Constitution:

Call on the young men to give to the home, I think that now is the time for the young men to do all in their power to aid the needy comrades of their fathers. Let every soldier's son subscribe to this laudable enterprise. Please give my name on the list for \$10. Sincerely yours, C. H. HOWARD, Jr.

**Wants to Give \$10 in Lumber.**

Atlanta, Ga., April 10.—Editors Constitution:

We have no doubt the lumbermen of the city will cheerfully give the lumber necessary to build the confederate veterans' home. Please put us down for 1,000 feet, value \$10. D. C. JONES & CO.

**Here Is \$500 from Athens.**

If there is a better city on earth than Athens, let us know it. The university boys led off with over \$10. Tuesday nearly \$1,200 came from Athens, and the following dispatch will show that the "cotton merchants" of Athens sent in \$500, and there are scores of men in Athens yet who have not subscribed, but who will be heard from before Saturday night.

Mr. S. H. TAYLOR: I cannot tell what I would give rather than see the movement fail or fail. I subscribe \$100 herewith, and if it was the last \$100 I had on earth I would give it all to the same.

**From the Hon. FLEM DUBIGNON.**

Hon. FLEM DUBIGNON writes:

"I fully and heartily endorse the Constitution's position. I think the movement you will put on foot can, and should be carried, to a successful end, and if I can further it in any way please command me in the matter."

**Advice From General Clement A. Evans.**

From the Macon Telegraph:

"Dr. C. A. Evans, of Macon, in an interesting paper published in the Alabama Medical and Dental Age, presents 'Some Practical Points in regard to the Use of Spectacles.' He thinks that the people are hardly so ignorant on any other subject of modern science as upon the subject of the proper use of spectacles. After giving some practical illustrations of the evils growing out of carelessness in the use of glasses, he says: 'This is a point of great interest and correctly determining if any glass, and what glass, should be worn by a patient has been very properly called the drugstore of the oculist, and yet it is a branch of ophthalmology which requires more skill and more scientific study than any other. I would like to call your attention to the following:

"Do not let any plans cause you to change your own. If you only manage the matter right straight on as you have started there will be perfect success and satisfaction. Yours as ever, CLEMENT A. EVANS."

**Clothes For the Confederate Veterans.**

Mr. H. W. H. BROTHERTON: It is a most excellent movement. We have needed the home for years, but no one has ever taken hold of it until recently. There are a great many worthy men who are not able to take care of themselves, and a great many veterans still living who have dependent families to be cared for.

Mr. R. J. LOWRY: I want to endorse

the Constitution's plan for a confederate home.

We have already waited too long for it.

I will subscribe \$50 now, and if more is needed will be glad to give it.

Mr. S. H. TAYLOR: I cannot tell what I would give rather than see the movement fail or fail. I subscribe \$100 herewith, and if it was the last \$100 I had on earth I would give it all to the same.

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**Gossip.**

Postmaster-General WANNAMAKER has established an inviolable rule that no postoffice shall be kept in a saloon, or in any room from which a saloon may be entered.

Uncle John J. Ingalls, of Kansas, is having a hard time to retain his seat in the senate. And the best part of it is that he may not get back at all. J. J. Ingalls is a man of great ability.

A church in southern Illinois is about to have a fair, in which one of the features will be the pigs in clover, with real pigs. A large fair will be held in the hall, and a prize will be given to the man who pens the pigs.

Probably not one in a thousand realizes that the fact, next to England, little Holland, whose king is at present at death's door, is the greatest colonial power in the world. The Dutch colonies have an area of nearly 800,000 square miles, which is about one-third the size of the United States.

A citizen of the United States recently

applied for the position of "American consul" in some foreign place, and was directed by the state department to change his papers so as to make them show that he wanted to be a "United States consul." This is a mistake frequently made even at home, but abroad everybody looks upon it as a mark of disrepute.

Angel, of Victoria, Queen Victoria's favorite portrait painter, has received a portrait of the prince of Wales, which was to be given to the prince of Wales, but he has been given to the prince of Wales, and the prince of Wales



## Finance and Commerce.

## Bonds, Stocks and Money.

## CONSTITUTION OFFICE.

ATLANTA, April 10, 1889.

New York exchange buying at par and selling at 1% premium.

STATE AND CITY BONDS. Bid Asked.

New Ga., 4% Bid. 100. 113

30 years. 110. 111

Ga. 78. 100. 100



